for 1868.

We are indebted to Hon. HORACE CAPembellished with nineteen illustrations, and its 671 pages teem with interesting and valuable matter. It contains eleven reports from the prominent Department offices-namely: the commissioner, the architect, the statistician, the chemist, the entomologist, the superintendent of the garden and grounds, the superintedent of the seed division, of the editor, and reports on agricultural education in Europe, on beet sugar in Europe, and on the agricultural resources of Alaska. The volume includes besides the following papers:

Department Building and Grounds; United State Senate next time. Hints in Horticulture; Grape Culture; Cultivation of the Peanut; The Potato; Osage Hedges: The Esparto Grass; The Niin of Yucatan; Statistics of Bee-keeping; Silk Culture; Practical Entomology for Farmers' Sons; Recent Progress in Fish Culture: Country Roads and Road Laws; Mineral Fertilizers of the Atlantic States: The Marl Region of Virginia; Concentrated Fertilizers in the Southern States; Experiments with Field Seeds; Recent Farm Experiments; Current Facts in Agriculture; The Public Domain; The State Reports of Agriculture; Foreign Exchanges; Our Industrial Colleges; Recent Agricul-

We expect to make much use of the valnable matter contained in this report. We between us and the Department of Agriculture will soon extend to all other Departments and Bureaus, and that North Carolina may benefit by the valuable publications made by them.

Legislative Tenure-of-Office.

There is no question now pending of more vital importance to the people of North Carolina than that raised by the asthe Legislature that they were elected for that it had gone Conservative. four years. The election was held under peculiar circumstances. A large proportion of the intelligence and wealth of the State was disfranchised, and a great portion of the people acted under duress, fearing some impending evil, or indifferent from sheer helplessness. Consequently many persons were sent to the Legislature utterly worthless, doing little credit even to the disreputable party which elected them. As low as we estimate the terms of office; against the war measthe social and intellectual standing of the Radical party of North Carolina, we will not do it the injustice to claim that the majority of the members of the present General Assembly fairly represent it, either their confidence and blasted their prosin respectability or intelligence. With a perity. new selection, whatever might be the political complexion of the Legislature, there would be a much larger proportion of members with sufficient capacity to comprehend their duties to themselves and the

We publish this morning the very able in it. opinion of Mr. B. F. Moore upon the tenure-of-office of the members of the us to call special attention to it. The name sideration it deserves. But it is not to such means we look for a solution of this of political leaders will do more to decide this constitutional question than the ruling of Courts and the opinion of emment jurists. In this connection we give the following from the Raleigh Sentinel as furnishing practically more powerful settlement than references to the Supreme Court, or the opinion of men learned in the law. The Sentinel says that the Governor will transmit a message to the General Assembly, as soon as that body gets quorumed up to business, declaring that the term of the present Legislature expires by constitutional limitation on the first Thursday of August, in the present year. At least we hear so, and our infor- tion of the people. mation comes pretty straight.

Some may be surprised at this, as it was understood at the commencement of the present session, that the Governor was in favor of the Legislature holding over until | declaration that "elections should be often and wherefore of the Governor's change of front on this question.

Some time about the beginning of the present session, in November, Judge Set-Senate. The Governor, with his accustomed modesty and diffidence, and thinking his friend Settle was commissioned by his friends to urge him to be a candidate. mildly and hesitatingly replied that he was not a candidate. Imagine his conster nation (and those who know him can im agine it) when the Judge replied, "Then,

Settle immediately commenced his operhis own claims to that exalted position.

the Governor has been opposed to holding Loyal League men, and that Loyal Lea- Life Insurance Companies have been or- the Statistical Bureau from the Treasury, over, for he has no idea of such a Legislature as that electing a Senator.

RON. Commissioner of Agriculture, for a change in the militia laws and the intro- yil. copy of his report for the year 1868. It is duction of the Shoffner bill into the Legis-

By this bill the Governor hopes to concentrate the colored vote, and, by various strategems, hold together the white Radical element, and make a straight-out Radical fight next Summer. He will have no objection to the provisions of the bill producing a little blood-shed in some sections, as that would strengthen him with the negroes.

There is one thing he will guard against, will not deny being a candidate for the

Political Revolution.

The election of Mr. G. M. Whiteside as Senator from the district composed of the counties of Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk, by a very decided majority, exhibits a most wonderful political revolution, entirely without precedent in North Carolina. The Radical predecessor of Senator Whiteside was elected by more than one thousand majority in a total of about four thousand votes. The Conservatives carry the district now by five hundred majority. Rutherford county has been one of the banner counties of Radicalism-the home tural Books; American Works on Agricul- of Judge Logan, Superintendent-of-Publicture and Rural Economy; Agricultural and Works Harris, and the head quarters of Horticultural Periodicals; Meteorology of the leading Western Radical paper, The Star-we looked for political reformation to reach Rutherford among the last. The county gives Whiteside, Conservative, hope that the pleasant relations that exist | three majority. It gave Governor Holden eight hundred and sixty-five majority, and President GRANT five hundred and ninetyfour majority.

Cleaveland county gives Whiteside five hundred and eighty-two majority. It gave Mr. Ashe but two hundred and fifty-three Directors of the Wilmington Life Insurmajority, and Governor Seymour three hundred and eighty-one.

Polk, unheard from, is a small county. It gave Grant two hundred and ten majorisumption of a majority of the members of ty. We should not be surprised to learn

This election foreshadows the fate of Radicalism in North Carolina. In two counties fully one fifth of Grant's majority in the whole State has been overcome. In this wonderful revolution of political sentiment we have the echo of the voices of the whole people against the corruptions, extravagances and incompetency of our State officials; against the effort to deprive the people of their rights by prolonging pay and salaries were too much. He fearures of the Legislature. It is the beginning of the end of Radicalism in North Carolina. The people will surely rise in judgment against those who have betrayed

The Tenure of Office_The War Bill_Pab

We publish elsewhere the proceedings of the meeting in Warren county, as request-The names of the leading citizens of to their names-just a quorum. Nothing the county will be found as taking part of public interest was done.

In Orange the people have petitioned the Legislature, in strong but respectful General Assembly. It is unnecessary for language, not to pass the War bill. They propose to vindicate themselves against of the writer and the importance of the the partisan charges preferred by the subject discussed will claim for it the con- Raleigh Standard and Governor Holden, of lawlessness, by offering Judge Tourgee, the Radical Solicitor for the Disgrave question. We do not expect reason trict, and the civil officers of the county, or justice to operate in the decision. The as witnesses of their peaceful character necessities of party and the selfish schemes and disposition. The Legislature surely must heed such petitions.

In Wake the greatest enthusiasm pre vails in the series of public meetings now being held, to protest against measures pending before the Legislature. The following resolutions, proposed by Mr. A reasons for bringing the matter to a speedy MILLER, a gentleman of character, and a Republican, were unanimously adopted Resolved, That in the issuing of bonds to Bailroad Companies, and for other purposes, the majority of this Legislature have acted improvidently and recklessly, insomuch as to have defeated ruined the credit of the State, and entailed upon it either the necessity of repudiation or the payment of millions of dollars or nothing. Resolved. That the story of the first Penitentiterests of the State, unparallelled in the history

of legislation, and merits the qualified reproba-Legislature to hold over for another two years is tution relating to the tenure-of-office, antirepublican, and without a shadow of founda-

proved by the action of a majority of this Legis

tle called on his Excellency, and asked him for the venerable gray haired man who of- certainly not recognized as a distinct and if he was a candidate for the United States fered them." In the course of his speech important branch of business. Now there Galloway assured the whites that the eighty is hardly a prudent man, however limited thousand colored men for whom he spoke may be his income, who has not one or were ready to meet them in a true spirit of more policies upon his life. It has peconciliation and concession. Colonel Da- come to be recognized as a legitimate and vidson, of Buncombe, Senator Robbins, of safe investment. We believe no one up-Rowan, Hon. Josiah Turner, of the Sen- on whom others are dependent for the tinel. Colonel Malone, of Caldwell, Senator necessaries and comforts of life, should Murphy, of Sampson, made cheering fail to make provision for them in case of Governor, if you are not a candidate I speeches. The meeting was to be con his death, and there is no other means tinued on Wednesday night.

In Caswell the venerable BEDFORD suring his life. ations with the faithful, assuring them that Brown presided, delivering an able speech. the Governor was not a candidate for the A series of resolutions were adopted, de- these facts, and the consequence has been United States Senate, and that he had his nouncing the corruption of the Legislature, that reliable Life Insurance Companies personal assurance of that fact, and urging the war bill and other measures of that have sprung up in this country and in body. Speeches were made by Hon. John Europe, most of which are represented by Affairs began to look squally to the Gov- KEER, Colonel L. BROWN, and Mr. Hod- proper agents in all the centres of populaernor and his friends, and a caucus was nett. Wilson Carey, the colored Repre- tion in this country. The demand has called to discuss the subject of the Sena- sentative from the county, also spoke. He been so great and the investments so safe torship, in connection with the tenure-of- had voted for the Military Bill, but was and profitable, that during the past few office question. The Governor and the doubtful if he should do so again. He did years Southern Companies have been Judge were both named by their friends, not like to suspend the writ of habeas organized, and already occupy positions and a count of noses had, when it was dis- corpus. He further stated that they told equal to the best, commanding confidence covered that the Judge had the inside him it was necessary to have such a law as not only from their success, but from the track of his Excellency by at least two to the military bill to punish the Ku Klux, character and business qualifications of for they said that all Democrats was Ku their officers and stockholders. In Vir-Since that expose, as a matter of course, Klux, just like all the Republicans was ginia, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee guers would stand up to one another, and ganized and are doing large and profitable Ku Klux would stand up to one another, businesses, beneficial alike to their stock- the Department of Home Affairs. It is This little contre temps not only changed and without such a bill the Ku Klux could holders and to the public.

otism, denouncing the military bill, as also ings as any man in the State. Mr. B. F. should his plans succeed, and that is, he any attempt of the Legi sture to hold GRADY, Vice-President and Treasurer, is tion of the State.

In Granville a large and enthusiastic meeting was also held. Similar resolutions were adopted and speeches made. Among the prominent men who took part in the meeting we notice the names of Judge Gilliam, Hon. J. S. Arnis, Colonel L. C. Edwards and others. The greatest una-

throughout the State, and these demonstrations find a solid endorsement in the vote just given in Rutherford and Cleaveland counties. The people are beginning to arouse to their true danger, and we believe thai will be ready when the crisis comes.

The Legislature.

There was a quorum in both Houses the 12th, but so few members were present that no general legislation was entered

In the Senate Dr. Murphy, of Sampson, presented a petition from the Board of ance Company, asking that amendments be made to their charter, enclosing a bill to meet the prayer, which was duly re-

A bill to charter a railroad to run through the counties of Jones and Onslow was ordered to be printed.

The entire day's session was taken up in the discussion of Senator Blythe's resolution to reduce the per diem of the members of the General Assembly and the salaries of State officers, excepting Judges. Mr. Blythe urged its adoption upon the grounds of economy and retrenchment. Mr. Lindsay agreed with the Senator. The ed the Senator's sympathies for the downtrodden people came too late. He proposed to amend by refunding one-third of the per diem heretofore received. Galloway, colored, opposed; so did Hyman, colored. Forkner moved that the resolution apply only to the county of Henderson, which was adopted, as was Mr. Lindsay's amendment. Thus the resolution, though adopted, was virtually defeated.

In the House sixty members answered

The Georgia Muddle.

The organization of the Georgia House of Representatives had not been effected latest advices. On Thursday the waiting for aid from Washington City .- | manufactured fertilizer a day. This, no doubt, accounts for the significant telegraphic announcement from Washing-Belknap, and General Sherman, after conproceed vigorously against flagrant cases the legitimate purpose and object of those bonds, of perjury in the organization of the Georgia Legislature. No doubt cases will be trumped up against enough good men to least, and thus force Radical officers upon that body. It is reported that large sums Resolved, That the claim of a majority of this of money are being offered Conservative directly opposed to every provision of the Consti- Republicans, without effect, and that Governor Bullock has employed out-side Democrats to influence Democratic mem-Resolved, That the wisdom of the constitutional bers in his behalf. Thus matters rest.

The growth of the Life Insurance busi-Galloway, the colored Senator from New ness in the South within the last few Hanover, seconded the resolutions, "which | years has been most wonderful. Previous he desired to see adopted with three cheers to the war it was hardly known here, and more safe or more attainable than by in-

People are fast recognizing the force of

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL office question, but it plainly pointed out him, he said. He said, hkewise, that he is behind in establishing Life Insurance Several other bureau officers, despairing of the said. He said, hkewise, that he is behind in establishing Life Insurance but they should should their offices for the plan marked out for the constitutional the records with the constitutional should shou the necessity of a new and a strong move had voted for all appropriations of money, Companies, but then, like everything else obtaining seats in the Cabinet in the reguthat would at once give him another Leg- because they told him it was necessary to she does, it will be well done when it is lar way, contemplate the elevation of their islature sufficiently Radical to make him develop the resources of the State, and undertaken. The recent organization of office to the dignity of a department. It Senator, and at the same time "head thereby the colored people could get bet-Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture | Capt. Tyler," alias Judge Settle. The deep | ter wages. He also said Holden had de- Insurance Company, to which we have re- General Land Office and the Census Buand earnest cogitations on the subject re- ceived the white folks badly, as they said, ferred several times, is the first substantial rean together and make a new department, sulted in the message asking for some but that Holden had never deceived him effort that has been made to establish this branch of business in this State. We are In Chatham the meeting was most en- glad to know that the effort has met with thusiastic, the leading citizens taking an success and that the Company has begun active part. Resolutions condemning the under auspices which will place it on a bill making a new department of the In-Legislature for past extravagances, and firm foundation. A large proportion of dian Bureau. protesting against the military bill, the the stock has been subscribed for by subsuspension of the writ of habeas corpus, stantial citizens, and its affairs have been the Legislature holding over, heavy taxes placed under gentlemen of recognized and other grievances. Among others a business capacity and experience. The speech was made by William T. Gunter, President, John E. Spearman, has long one of the Radical members of the Legis- experience in the life insurance business. lature from Chatham county, full of patri- and is as familiar with its practical workover for two years longer, and declared recognized as one of the most prudent and that he would resign his seat before he reliable business men in our city. Mr. would engage in any such palpable viola- ALEXANDER JOHNSON, the Secretary, is well tion of his oath to support the Constitu- known by the people of the Cape Fear section for his business qualifications. The other members of the Board of Directors are equally well and favorably known. Mr. H. B. EILERS is one of our oldest and most successful merchants; Captain I. B. GRAIN-GER, of the Banking House of James Dawson, is regarded as one of the best financiers in the State; Dr. C. T. MURPHY, and Mr. L. A. Powell, of Sampson, are reliable Such is the tone of public sentiment and substantial gentlemen of unblemished

social and business characters. We have been thus particular in naming these officers that our people may see into whose hands the stockholders have placed the affairs of this young company, as an evidence of their earnestness, and as the assurance of the judgment, prudence and ernor by a plurality of seven hundred and capacity with which it will be managed. The best business talent has been called into the councils of the company, and public confidence must follow.

home enterprise we do not intend, nor will be led into, any injustice to foreign com- ional government. panies represented in our midst. We have policies in several of them, but we are glad to know that there is room enough enterprises and keeping our money at home. They occur to every one.

and bring business to the Company.

surance Company is not yet all taken. It present members hold over, there will is desired that the balance should be sub- be two sets of members for the same elected at the first election held under this scribed at once, so that there shall be no term !" delay in beginning operations. We do not believe our people could invest in anything more safe or profitable, or help to establish any business which will confer greater public benefit. We hope to learn soon that not a share remains, but that all have been taken, and the Company is fully at

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY.-Less than ! month since we paid a visit to the works Clerk pro tem convened the House at 10 of the Navassa Guano Company, near this o'clock, and commenced calling the roll, city. We gave at the time some account but at 12 o'clock, after calling a few coun- of the buildings and the works of the Comties, suddenly announced a recess until pany. We repeated our visit yesterday, the next morning. This took the Demo- with several of the Directors, and a party crats and Conservatives by surprise, as it of ladies and gentlemen. We found every was of course without precedent, as it sure- thing completed and ready for work except ly was without anthority. But Bullock the Acid Chamber. The Company, howseems to be throwing every obstacle in the ever, have begun operations, using importway of organization, apparently afraid of ed acids. The works are most extensive, his strength in the House, and is probably capable of turning out forty tons of their

We were shown the mixing process, which is rendered very simple, rapid, but ton yesterday, that the President, Secretary thorough, by means of the finest and most improved machinery. We have heretofore sultation, have ordered General Terry to described the process of drying the phosphated and grinding it to powder. This is placed in an immense reservoir, into which the acid, Peruvian guano, salt, animal matter and the other ingredients of ary purchase is for reckless indifference to the in- prevent their voting in the organization at the Company's formula are placed, the reservoir all the while revolving, and a powerful wheel crushing the lumps and thoroughly mixing the different parts. After this process, which to the unskilled looks to be sufficient, it is run through a disintegrator, a powerful crushing machine, the soonest convenient time. which grinds it to the finest powder.

The immense acid chamber is nearly completed. The lead coating is completed is being rapidly covered. It is a strange sight to see this immense room, one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two wide a lead coating the sixteenth of an inch thick. After the completion of the chamwhole section of country.

There is in their ware-house a large supply of the Navassa Phosphate, and the Company have begun work in earnest .-Our farmers may rely upon having a full supply of a reliable fertilizer from the Nevassa Guano Company of Wilmington, made under the superintendence of prac- served. tical farmers and business men, in time for the coming crop. Agents are being appointed throughout the State and the South, and we hope this home article will be fully tested by our planters. We look upon the completion of these works and their successful operation, as one of the States. leading enterprises of our city. By such means is prosperity to be renewed and the devastations of the war obliterated.

An Increase of the Cabinet It is proposed to take the Indian Bu-

and make a new department, to be called also proposed to make the Internal Reve-

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs some time since agreed to report a

Mississippi.

A Washington correspondent of a Phil-

adelphia paper writes: "The situation in Mississippi is becomng embarrassed by the action of Alcorn, the Governor elect, who has made an issue with General Ames, and refused to be the people of the State, and therefore is entitled to the executive chair by virtue of that election. This unexpected action on the extreme wing of the Radical party in Congress, and to night no little excitethe new Radical Governor, unless he can give ample security for his good behavior in the future."

Provisional Government for Texas. A telegram has been received at the War Department in Washington, from General Reynolds, the military commandant in Texas, stating that the constitution of that State has been adopted almost unanimously, and E. J. Davis elected Govcers are J. W. Flanigan, Lieutenant Governor; A. Bledsoe, Comptroller; G. W.

On Thursday a communication was for all, and that duty and interest demands transmitted to the Legislature from the vantages of supporting our own business as the opinions of the Justices, but not as Let it be borne in mind, too, that a cona Court) as to the tenure-of-office of the trary construction of these words will also present General Assembly. The opinion extend the term of office of the Justices of This home Company, thus ably organ- of the Chief Justice was, in substance, ized, is about ready to begin business. In "that the Constitution fixes the term a few days it will make the deposit re- of office as a general and fundamental departments, let us turn our attention to quired by its charter with the State principle-that is to say-of the Governor Treasurer, and its agents will begin to four years, of the Justices of the Supreme solicit applications. The General Agent, Court eight years-of the members of the Rev. B. F. Marable, of Sampson county, General Assembly two years. An election House shall be "biennially chosen" by the will soon be able to begin his labors, and for members of the General Assembly voters), and the sections 27 and 29, which the voice of either, and section 29 will be his name is sufficient to give confidence must be held on the first Thursday in | are in the following words: The stock of the Wilmington Life In- must on that day be elected. If the

> Judge Dick concurred with the Chie Justice. The remainder of the Justices declined to give any opinion.

From the Raleigh Sentinel. LEGISLATIVE TENURE OF OFFICE.

We publish by permission an opinion of B. F. Moore, Esq., given some time ago to a friend, upon the duration of the legisative term of the present General As-

In constrning the constitution, we should keep constantly in view our political condition at the time of framing its pro-

In the midst of a confusion, consequent pon the results of a protracted civil war. the convention sat to form anew the great fundamental provisions of the legislative. executive and judicial departments. The convention assembled in the early part of duty to harmonize them if possible, each the year; and a prominent purpose with one with the others; and to give practical that body was to provide, so soon as was force to the sacred privilege secured to the practicable, a settled form of Government | people in Sec. 28 of the "Declaration of The prospect was that this might, and

s the ensuing June, and before the regular and long established period for electing State officers. One of these departments, the judiciary, had hitherto been independent of the popular vote.

The Convention determined to subject the selection of the officers of all these departments to the direct popular will, and at the same time to secure, so far as could conveniently be done, the earliest expression of that will, and to provide for its continued expression thereafter, at stated and regular periods of time.

Having fixed the tenure-of-office in the several departments, they proceeded to put the government in regular operation at clause were plainly and emphatically an-

The term of the executive officers, being fixed at four years, it was deemed beginning used in convolved sentences of desirable that its regular beginning ambiguity, had elsewhere been employed should be on the first day of January, to cheat the promise so unequivocally American Revolution was first rocked in 1775. over head and on the sides, while the floor and so it was fixed. But it was necest given. I will not presume the existence sary, in order to prevent a vacancy, or an of such an intent, and though the phraindependent election for a very short time. The present, would be an atrocious outrage upon independent election for a very short time, seelogy is wanting in perspicuity, I the principles of civil liberty, a signal violation that the interval, between the first election will proceed to defend their integrity of of the constitution, and a deep and lasting disand the first day of January, should be purpose by a fair and reasonable grace upon all who may have any connection and twenty-five high, lined throughout by filled; and it was therefore provided, by interpretation of their language. Here, article three, concerning the "Executive again, we must bear in mind that if the Department," that the Governor and all convention were successful in restoring settlers, who come amongst us to avail themits other officers, who might be elected at the State to the Union, and they inber, the Company will not only supply the first election, should "assume the du-tended to fix a convenient commencement their own demand, which will be eight or ties of their office ten days after the ap- of the legislative term, or to adopt (the first ten tons daily, but will supply acid to this proval by the Congress of the United Thursday of August), which had been States, and should hold their offices for found acceptable to the people after so four years from and after the first day of

January, 1869." In this way the fractional part of the year was added to the regular term, and a second and inconvenient election was avoided and the first day of January, so less in order to avoid such inconvenience long established as the commencement of the term of the first General Assembly

In regard to the judicial term which for the first time in our political history was provided section 27, while the eye was limited to years, it was provided that it should endure for eight years; and in the term, that the terms of office for Senators outset should begin at the same time when and members of the House of Representhe Executive and Legislative term began, tives shall commence at the time of their to wit, upon the approval of the Constitution by the Congress of the United made in the instance of the first election

plicit that the term of the Justices of the graph of this section was intended to prothat the term of the Judges of the Supe-rior Courts shall be for the like time, with elected at the first election held under this the proviso, that six of these twelve Judges | constitution shall terminate at the same | Brown. should hold for four years only, and the time as if they had been elected at the first reau from the Interior Department, and other six for the full term of eight years. ensuing regular election." The "ensuing long and short terms, were to be deter- be read in reference to the accustomed pe-

of the Justices of the Supreme Court. his Excellency's views on the tenure of not be convicted; that is what they told As in most other matters North Carolina nue Bureau an independent department, among the other officers to be chosen un- tion in giving to the expression this mean- day, Loss \$25,000; insurance \$12,500.

expression, "next ensuing after the next election of members for the General Asbut the scheme, we believe, has been regular election for members of the Gen- sembly shall be held for their respective eral Assembly," was intended to refer to districts and counties on the first Thursthe legislative period then fixed for elec- day in August in the year 1870, and every tion of the members of the Assembly, to two years thereafter. Now, if the interwit : the first Thursday of the ensuing Au- prelation put upon section 27, when standgust. If this period be that which was in ing alone, be the subject of doubt by reathe minds of the Convention, then sec- son of ambiguous words, there can be tions 26 and 32 become harmonious; and none from this source in section 29. we shall not be obliged to make eight years This section is clear and explicit, and mean ten, or twelve years, nor go beyond replete with details, all of which are obvithe clear meaning of section 32; for it was one in meaning, are harmonious, and in manifestly intended by the concluding full accord with the requirements of bienclause of the section, that the time which nial sessions. Let us examine it in all its elapsed after the election and preceded the parts. It declares as follows: period of the commencement of the regular term, should be added to the first four the vote shall be taken on the ratification years, and should not be counted in the of the constitution." sworn in as Provisional Governor, claim- allotment to be made by the Justices of | 2. "The General Assembly then elected. ing that he has been elected Governor by the Supreme Court. Any other construc- shall meet on the fifteenth day after the tion will give to the six Judges of the Su- approval thereof by the Congress of the perior Courts, to whom are allotted that United States.' term, an official tenure of size years, and a 3 "The members then elected shall hold fraction of a year, if the regular election their seats until their successors are elect the part of Governor Alcorn has alarmed meant be in August, 1870; and a tenure of ed at a regular election." eight years and a fraction, if the regular 4. "The election for members of the election meant be in 1872. There is no General Assembly shall be held for the reescape from this consequence. Moreover, spective districts, and counties, on the let ment prevails among them. Already are the official term cannot be equally Thursday in August, in the year 1870, and measures being concocted to prevent the divided between the incumbents if it every two years thereafter.' admission of Mississippi and check-mate embrace ten years; for, if it were so divided, the first class would go out in 1873, a year when there can be no election for members of the General Assembly. So that the term, in order to be equally divided and ensure elections of Judges when members of the General Assembly are elected, must begin with the legislative term being. There is nothing left out of this of August, 1868. This long established day was in the minds of the framers of the Constitution in penning this section. This construction, adepted by the Supreme first Thursday of August 1870, shall com-Court, answered every end in view. It mence. This is declared by the first clause disposed of the fractional time, by adding of section 27, to be "at the time of their it to the first official term, and enabled the election." It is obvious, therefore, that if Justices to make the allotment of four, as the provision at the close of section 27, eighty-three votes. The other State offi- the half of eight years. The expression, prescribing the legislative term of office. "next regular election," was not intended to mean an actual election but the time flict with that in section 29, (and there is then prescribed by an existing law for a Honey, Treasurer; and Jacob Kuechler, regular election of members of the Gen-In doing what we can to build up this Land Commissioner. The above named eral Assembly. The time was described have been appointed officers of the provis- by reference to a well known law regulating elections. The last clause of this (32) section, "But their terms shall begin upon them shall be accepted as the section that the approval of this Constitution by the contains the true meaning. Is it section the utmost confidence in them, and hold Supreme Court and the Legislative Tenure- Congress of the United States," was evi- 27, which extends the first term to August preventing the inconvenience of a vacancy the "Declaration of Rights," diregards not covered by a regular term, and not to unnecessarily elongate the first term of that we encourage and support our own. Judge of the Supreme Court, contain- office. Where was the need or propriety four years, and stifles the voice of the peo-It would be an insult to the intelligence of ing the opinions of the Chief Justice of such extension ?- None can be suggestour people to attempt to explain the ad- and Associate Justice Dick (delivered ed, and none ought to be allowed, unless there be no other allowable construction.

> the Supreme Court to twelve years. Having disposed of the official tenure of the officers of the executive and judicial the legislative. All the provisions of the which declare that the members of each

Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators ives shall commence at the time of their constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the repective districts and counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year 1870, and every two wears thereafter .-But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the 15th day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall. then on the next day thereafter; and the members then elected shall hold their seats antil their successors are elected at a regu-

In interpreting these provisions it is our Rights," which proclaims, that "for redress trol of the State Government have almost ruined of grievances, and for amending and probably would be accomplished, as early strengthening the laws, elections should be

> In accordance with this constitutional guaranty of popular rights the constitution provides that elections of persons entrusted to redress grievances and amend and qualification which has been recently maniand strengthen the laws shall be biennially fested in almost all appointments and elections

It is but reasonable to suppose that the framers of the constitution intended houestly to carry out this great fundamental principle of popular rights; and it would be a melancholy evidence of hypocrisy to discover that any stratagem had been designedly employed to prevent its execution; and that while biennial terms in one nounced in direct words, as a right of the every precept of humanity and justice; and that long's trial, still there would in all probability be some period of time less than two years in which there would be no General the Raleigh Sentinel, Wilmington Jour-Assembly, unless a General Assembly were nal, Ridgeway Press, Roanoke News and provided for that short time only; or unthe official term of the Executive, was pre- should be made to embrace this fractional time by adding it to that time. The latter mode was wisely adopted, hence it was kept steadily on the general biennial election." The time of election is thus the commencement of the term of the first The provision in sec. 26, art. 4, is ex- General Assembly. The remaining para-Supreme Court shall be eight years, and claim the termination of the first term. It Lincoln. The incumbents respectively, for the regular election" here intended must also after running it up the gallows; who ong and short terms, were to be deterbe read in reference to the accustomed per was the second Washington? mined by lot, under the superintendence riod of regular elections then fixed by law,

terms prescribed for them respectively, dicial terms, and carries out, as nearly as next ensuing after the next regular elec- practicable, the security of the biennial tion for members of the General Assemterm. This interpretation becomes maniwith the tenure of eight years for a full following, wherein it is most unequivocally term, and four years for a half term, if the and emphatically commanded that the

1. "The first election shall be held when

This enumeration of details distinctly announces the time of electing the members of the first General Assembly, which shall be elected under the constitution. The time of its meeting-the duration of their term to a named day; and that on that day, another General Assembly shall come into section to be supplied by any other, but a provision declaring when the terms of office, of the members thus elected on the were directly and irreconcilably in conescape from this dilemma, if it be construed to extend the term to 1872) we must reject, in toto and without qualification, the one or the other. Then will arise the important question, which of 1872, ignores the spirit of section 28, of and overrules the provisions for biennial sessions, prolongs the term to more than ple during all that time without any apparent cause, elongates the judicial term to twelve years, and utterly deranges the allotment of the tenure of the Superior Court Judges? or is it section 29, which respects the "Declaration of Rights," acknowledges and enforces biennial elections, restricts the legislative term to two years, preserves the judicial term of eight years, and allows a sensible and practical allotment of the tenure of office assigned to the Judges of the Superior Courts.

If the acknowledged rules of construction, or the spirit of the constitution, be allowed to speak, every doubt vanishes at accepted as the true expositor.

I am respectfully yours, B. F. MOORE

Public Meeting in Warrenton.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Warren county, at the courthouse in Warren on Wednesday the 5th day of January, 1870, according to previous notice, on mo-

tion Thomas A. Montgomery, Esq., was appointed chairman, and E. C. Woodson, Esq., Secretary. After the meeting was duly organized, and its object had been briefly explained by the chairman, a motion was made by

William Eaton that the chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of five to report resolutions expressive of the sense the meeting, which resolution was adopted. The chairman, in conformity with this resolution, appointed William Eaton, Thomas, J. Pitchford, Wharton J. Green, Edward H. Plummer and Walter A. Montgomery. The committee retired, and in a few

moments reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we decidedly and strongly disapprove of the extravagance of the Legislature; its recklessness in contracting millions of debts. and its wasteful and profligate expenditure of public money, at a time when rigid economy was highly necessary, and the onerous burdens which it has imposed, and as there is reason to apprehend is about to be imposed upon the impover-

ished tax-payers of North Carolina. Resolved. That the individuals who have conthe credit of the State, and in the opinion of this meeting will completely do so unless the people shall confide their interests to more competent and faithful hands; and that a change of our necessary to the best interests of the State, as well as to her character and honor. Resolved. That the utter disregard of merit

under our State government has sullied the reputation of the State, and has been injurious to her welfare. Resolved, That any attempt by the present

Legislature to prolong its power for two years strous usurpation and a gross and palpable Resolved. That the militia bill, which has been

it strikes at the root of every principle of civil liberty, every maxim of good government, and the banks of the Vistnia than there will be in our old and honored State, where the cradle of the Resolved, That a suspension of the writ of with such a flagitious abuse of power.

Resolved, That we will most cheerfully welselves of the many sources of profit and happiness 'which North Carolina presents to the inhabitants of less favored regions; and will be pleased if it should be in our power to facilitate their efforts to acquire a home among us.

On motion of Col. Wharton J. Green, it was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in Warrenton Gazette.

T. A. MONTGOMERY, Ch'mn. E. C. Woodson, Sec'y.

Who was the Second Washington? The Mobile Register is responsible for the following telling hit Who was the second Washington?

The Radicals say it was Edwin M. It couldn't have been Stanton, for when Thad. Stevens died they said it

It couldn't have been Stevens, for when Abe Lincoln died they said it was It couldn't have been Lincoln, for

when John Brown died they said it was It couldn't have been Brown-well, it's no use running the thing into the ground

The provision in sec. 32, (which includes among the other officers to be chosen un-